BALLOU'S PATENT
INTROVED FRENCH YORK SHIEVE,
Patented November I, 1859.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIEV, WARRANTED TO FIX.

Seet by express to any part of the United States, upon the receipt per mail of the foll wing measures, which will insure a perfect lit, for \$13, \$15, \$16, \$16, \$17 \$19\$ et of one. No order forwarded for less than haif a dozen shirts.

The measures are as follows: Neck—The distance around it. Toke—The nee sures from the points of each shoulder. Sleeve—The length from the conter of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. Breast—Distance around, also length of the shirt.

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Opposite the City Hall.

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway .- The GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 70 Bloomer's GALLERY, Posteresy, in their Zenave Unit run, and are new on exhibition sites, patchesy, in their Zenave Unit run, and are new on exhibition sites, patchesy, in their Zenave Unit run, and are new on exhibition to sites the patchesy of the Hall, and all the officers of the sites making the completed sixteen new instantaneous, stere scopil views of the Great Eastern, and are making the complete sixteen and are making the comp THE NEW STORE OF BALL, BLACK & CO.

Is now open, and the public are lavited to an inspection, and the same teautiful goods offered for sale.

Nos. 346 and 367 Broadway, corner of Piness. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials or anabeurs and the t side. GROVLE & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

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The Sest in Use for Femily Sewing.

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"We prefer then for family use." Tribute.
"They are the favorites for families." Times.
Office No. 305 Broad vay, New-York.

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Pactury, No. 16 Bond st. Private entrance for ladies. The popular in the sky-bast rooms.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"Everybody about have a botte."—[Tribune.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. Spalding & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
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WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER Bourson, sold by all bruggists. Heusman & Co., Nos. 161, 309, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y. ARTUSAIRON-A Substitute for Cream of Tartar.

HATUSAIRUN—A COMSTRUCT OF CREASE AND CARS While are sweet, moist, and grateful to the paints.

SACKETT, DEALGRIER, & Co., Agents,
Nos. 2s and 40 Reade-st.

Sold also by John Dwigher & Co., No. 11 old shp.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW .- A pure healthy ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.—A pure meating tonic, and one free from the designation and injurious effects sure to follow those in ordinary use, has long been feit to be a desideratum in the nexisted world. Such a tonic, and one so shillfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the taws of nature, and thus soothe the wrekest fromach, as da at the same that estimated in the souther than the sum of the southern than the southern than the southern than the sum of the

BROADWAY.

THE BRAUTIFUL ELLIPTIC

SHUTTLE MACHINES,

Manufactured by ORO. B. SLOAT & Co.,
And for sale, at wholesale and retail, at prices unsurpassed for so elogantly-finished blackhurs, and accompanied with a p-rect and full guaranty of their efficiency. Good Local Agent wanted.

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NEW-YORK.

BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. No grease, no soil no stain. It is just the article that exter-minates pain. Sois at he les tractis-ion-it, tunion, corner levery and Grand at . Coddington, No. 715 Broadway, and other Gragists. Frice sie cents.

HECKIRS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert. and the best substitute for anisal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and as the principal Salouns. Herotaus' ranks Bortans, to prevent burning or scorening, Jalley Mouds, of various since forms and patterns, for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Causist, user it ast pronuway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Aronymous Communications. Whatover is indecated for insertion must be anti-entrested by the
name and address of the writer—not eccessarily for publication but as a gueranty for the good fatta.

Bushness letters should in all cases be addressed to The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of Tun Dally Tringuas, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at a early hour, we are composited to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, while the sin-gle exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be reactived until a late hour, but no others can be to will be reseived until a late hour, but no others of

The mails for Europe, by the steamsh p Persia, will close to-day at 124 o'clock.

The Republicans of the XtHth Congressional District of Ohio have renominated the Hon. John Sherman by seclemation.

Justice Corn vol, one of the Police Magi trates of Brooklyn, yesterday decided that the law egainst Surday trad ng, which provid a for the seizure of all merchancise offered for sale on that day, is inoperative, because it does not specify whether only the single article sold, or all the gours contained in the sop, shall be seized. He h lds that the statute seeks to deprive a person of he preserty for an act not o unusal in itself, and by many not decured to involve even moral guit.

Tre inquest upon Wallon and Matthews was continued yesterday. We print the evidence in full the morning. A servant girl in Sexteenth served partially identified Charles Jefferds as the young near whom she saw leap into an area, soon after the erice of murder were beard. Jefferds was sh we to have put up at a hotel in South Brocklyn, under an assume t name, and was also proved to have repeatedly asked a companion, after the murder, " If I had a s ster or mother who was 64 mjured by a man, and I was to shoot him, would "they hing me?" The inquest was adjourned entil to day.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the street cleaning business received an overhauling. Tired of the expensive, in-fficient, and Hegal manner in which the Aldermen and the City Inspector are carrying on the work, the Counclinen have resolved to move for a reform. May khett and Yancey are no weree Disantonists

they succeed. The Controller submitted his semiannual statement of the expenditures of tee City Government to June 30, showing a total disbursement of \$8,945,320 41 or a decrease of only \$815 36 from the expenditure for the like period of 1859. This is rather a poor show for the decrease of a million and a half promosed us by Mr. Hawa last year, in his estimate for the tax levy. An injunction upon the Seventh Avenue Broadway Parallel Railroad was served upon the Board, and referred to the Corporation Counsel. By the report of the Chief Engineer we learn that the Fire Department of this city now numbers 4,227 members, which is an increase of 527 since last year. There are 57 Eagine, 56 Hose, and 17 Hook and Ladder Companies, beside steam engine companies. It is evident that the Department is becoming altogether too costly and unwieldy. The Chief Engineer ignores the valuable services of the steam fireengines, and affirms that in eight fires out of ten. the band-engines finish the work before they arrive. Nevertheless, in the Ann street, Beekman street, West-Washington Market, and other great fires, they have saved militions of property, and in many other instances were, no doubt, mainly instrumental in che king dangerous fires in their incipiency. It is clear that we must eventually come to a paid Department, thoroughly organized, with an ample force of steam-engines; then, and not till then, shall we be free from the disgraceful scenes of riot, theft and murder, which have lately occurred among the voluntary firemen.

THE BRECKISHIDGE BALLY.

The Breckinridge and Laue Democracy of our City hold their first general meeting this evening; and, as it is manifest that their organization is to be the only formidable and enduring antagonist to the Republican party, we propose to pay our respects to them.

In the outset, let us admit that they show a far more imposing front than we had supposed possible at the time of the Baltimore disruption. We then thought that the Douglasites, with their claim of Democratic regularity, would contest and divide the South with them, throwing most of the States ever to Beil and Everett. The developments already made dispel that presumption. We cannot perceive that the regular Democratic organization in a single Slave State, except Missouri, is in favor of Douglas. In no other Southern State has a majority of the Democratic journals taken that side, while in most of them the Breckinridge prependerance is overwhelming. In Vurginia, three or four prominent Democrats, and perhaps half a dozen journals, ase for Douglas; but there are not enough of them to give him the Ten Thousand votes required to throw the State to Bell and Everett. Only by voting for Bell directly can they wrest her from Breckinridge; and tae same promises to be the case in North Carolica, Kentucky, Tennessee, and L ussans. South Carolina, Geor gia, Alaban a, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas, will vote for Breckturidge anyhow: there is no Douglas party to speak of in any of them but Georgia, where it is very weak. Those who talk of carrying some of these States for Bell seem to forget that of their old Whig standard-bearers; Chagman in North Carolina, Toombs and Butler King in Georgia, Meredith P. Gentry in Tennessee, &c , are now in the Breckmridge ranks, with regiments of the rank and file behind them. Even in Missouri, where we think Boll has a chance, because of the nearly equal division of the Democrats, the secession to Douglas of such old Whig stumpers as Woodsen, Anderson, &c., is unfavorable. If Douglas gets but one State in the Union, we thirk Missouri will be that one; for the adhesion of Sepator (late Governor) Latham to Breckinridge is emissions as to California. Mr. Latham west from Ohio, a Douglas stronghold; he ha been a most intimate friend and cross of Douglafor many years, living in the same house, sympathizing with his resistance to the Lecompton foud, a d los secusioned to regard him as the Coming Man. The adbesion of Fitzoatrick, Clingman, and Latham to Bieckinridge leaves Mr. Douglas with just one triend (Pugh) in the Senate, and he has been served with notice to quit on the 4th of March next. If Mr. Douglas should, by any possibility, be chosen President, he will enter upon his larger sphere of duty without one single supporter in the Senate, unless it be the one whom pis wier as in Oregon expect to choose through a coalition with the Republicaus.

There are those who regard Mr. Douglas as the true Democratic chief by reason of the apparent rejection of the Breckinridge Platform at Charleston. But that Platform, having been framed and reported by a majority of the Grand Committee, was actually accepted by a majority of the Convention. The voice of that majority was stifled through the operation of the "unit rule" imposed by the majority on the mmority of the New-York delegation, whereby this State was made to count solid for the Douglas and against the Breckinridge Platform. Had each delegate from New-York c unted as he actually voted, or had toe Convegtion been polled, as d each delegate's voie counted as he gave it, the Breckinriege Platform would have been adopted and the Douglas rejected. and to that case Mr. Douglas would have been out of the canvais, or only running as an acknowledged

Let the result of the present contest be whatever it may, the party which now supports Breckinridge is bence with the National Democracy, and is p atform the creed of that De nocracy. In the Presigential contest of 1864, the Republicans must paret a single antagonist ticket, and that one running substantially if not literally on the Breckinridge platform of to-day. That platform represerts a principle—that of the right of each slaveboider to plant Slavery in any Federal Territory, and demand legal protection therein-which w can hever accept; but it has the merit at least of freedom from ambiguity. "To this complexion" the Mis-ours-Compact-breakers were doomed to come from the first. It is definite, tangible, practical, and worth a contest-wherein it differs widely from the ever-shifting cloudland of "Popu-

lar Sovereignty." Meantime, it is cheering to note the heartiness wherewith the Douglasites pitch into their late brethren for being Disucionists. The charge is perfect y true: Rhett, Yancey & Co. do meditate Disusion-that is, they mean to have their way in the Union or out of it. But it was just as true a year ago as it is to-day; and the Douglastes were never borrified at Southern Disonion until it took itself out of their society. The Secessionists were jolly good fellows tall they seconded from them -that was an application of the principle which they clearly had not expected. Their clamor against Disunion now is a sour-grapes matter they would hush it to-morrow if they could thus win the S-ceders to the support of Do glas and Johnson.

to-day than Wise and his Releigh Convention of Southern Governors were in 1856; and where slept the thunders of the Douglasites then ! Just where they will sleep throughout the Southern flurry that will follow Lincoln's election. And the Union will survive alike Secession blu-ter and Douglasite indifference, as Summer survived Mr. Douglas's impartiality throughout the ruffically assault of Brooks. We shall continue electing President quadrennially for a long while yet; and esch will, when chosen, be Preside t of the whole Union, although the name of him who will be elected in this year 1860 is sure to be Abraham Lincoln.

A NEEDED REFORM.

Blessed is the purification by fire. There are many places in the city, where a conflagration like that of last week, which swept off Washington Market, would come like a direct interposition of Divine Providence. We have streets of such abounding fifth, such curious mixtures of abominable stinks, where the earth beneath is black with rotten nastiness, and the air above redolent with fumes "so thek they cut like narmalede," that no stomach but the educated organ of a New York citizen could venture within their spaces without that sudden revolt which nature provides to protect us from subtle poisoning. It was such stree's that bred the plague in London. And through them a beneficent Providence sent The Great Fire, to lick up the noisome vapors with fisme-to suffe in heat and asses the black and stegnant pools where the seeds of pestilence germinated to blossom into death.

It is a happy chance that has rid us of the old West Washington Market, not only because that miserable collection of shanties is purified by fire, but because the way is opened for a much-needed reform. New-York wants mark t-places, but it does not need market-houses. It wants marketplaces near the center of the city places-where wagons may stand, and the producer and the consumer may come together if they choose, as unquestionably they would choose, if they had the opportunity. This opportunity West Washington Market has not afforded them. It is true that wagons from the country have been permitted to congregate in the neighborhood, but the privilege has been accorded for the early hours of the day only, and at a time when citizens generally were not out of their beds. The dealings of these producers therefore, have been, not with the consumers, but with the middle-men, who make profit out of bots, while, at the same time, they deteriorate the quality of the produce by the extra handling. One familiar with Philadelphia marketing knows the difference between that and ours,

and may easily understand the cause. West Washington Market, then, has been place for butchers and middle-men, and even for them has been an inconvenient place. The countryman comes, probably, in eight cases out of ten, from a point in New-Jersey or Long Island, above the center of the city, to find a market for his produce at a spot whence most of it must be again transported ere it is consumed. The butcher goes to the upper end of the city to buy cattle or sheep, which he slaughters in that neighborhood, and then brings to West Washington Market to sell, whence it is again carried to the other end of the town to be eaten. So, too, with the middle-men. They and the consumers are as far spart as they can well be in this city, while the former continue in West Washington or Fulton Market.

These reasons are so obvious and conclusive that they only seed to be stated. As a mere lo cality the market, happily burnt up last week, was so meon venient that it sught not to be rebuilt on that spot. The center of population in this city is probably not less than two miles from the point in question. It is preposterous and extravagant to compel a targe portion of the inhabitants to resort to such a distance to supply and procure their daily tood. The West Washington Market should pever be rebuilt. Let the ruits be swept away, the market people dispersed, and the land soid. and the neighboring wharves are needed for the purposes of commerce, and to commerce they sh uld be surrendered. Let the market people follow their customers to their residences up town.

And where then, it may be asked, shall the market-house be rebuilt ? We answer-it ought not to be rebuilt at a !. Let the city provide marketplaces where the wagons, in which the producers from the country bring in their produce, ma stand and await their customers, the consumers but the city should never build another market house. It should afford facilities whereny food good, wholesome, and in abundance, may reach those who cannot live without it; but there is no more reason for providing means for it-distribution when it is once within reach, than there is for doing the same thing with any other necessary of life. Why should the city provide market houses wherein bu chers and green-grocers may find stalls at almost commal rents, leave toe deale in flour, in sugar, in tea, to provide his own shop? There is n good reason. On the contrary, there are very go d ressons why no such distinction should be made, beside the unanswerable one that there is no necessity for it. Even under the disadvantage of the present system there is no quarter of the city which is not well supplied with private anchers It is only necessary to do away with the public edifiers, to insure that these shall be multiplied and in proved. Supp y will fellow demane; and as there is no demand more inexorable than hanger, so there is none more cer ain to be met. Shut up to-day every market-house in this city, and give ample facility, at the same time, to the reception of the great staples of food from the country producers, and we should be to-merros a better fed prople, and our food would e at us less than o w. The sooner we get rid of a system which has be come a fruitful source of abuse, both commercial and political, the better. Nor can we have a better opportunity of beginning than that afforded by the destruction of West Washington Market.

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER"

There a an old Joe importing that a lot of graceless beys were one day surprised by a clap of theaeer so loud and so near that they were temporarily paralyzed; but at length one of them found voice to inquire-"Dick, can you pray !" "No: can "you?" "No. Can any of you?" "No." "Well. try to sing a bymn, then; for by thunder some thing must be done." Such are us to be about the present pr dicau ent of the triangular adversarie- of the Republican party. They all teet fod most of them say that Lincoln's election is certain unless they can transform their the ee hostile camp to a surele men but under whem! " Dog you see Brecainridge and Lave are the men? sh ut one set of leaders; "den't you see th t they "have ten to fificen States certain, tw-thirdof the noti Republican strength in the House. and a majority in the Senate? What a certain purpose, as we, standing on the record, "nonsense to talk of any other rallying-point than "than this?"-" No: Douglas and Johnson are "the men!" shout another crowd. "They have "the regular Democratic nomination; they can "(with your help) carry Free States; they occupy a middle ground; there is no hope of beating Lincoln except by concentrating on the favorice of the Great North-West,"-" Why, don't you see," says a Bell man, "that neither of the Democratic factions will give way to the other, "at d that the only hopeful course is to drop them both, and rally on our man, who is obnoxious to neither? Then you can settle your family feud "on equal footing, close your ranks, and be all "right for the struggle of 1864. Bell and Everett "have no platform—they have scarcely a party; you can all unite on them without sacrifice.

Bell and Everett for ever !" So they stand wrangling from day to day, trying to come together, yet getting further apart; and mean time the People flock daily to the standard of Lines lo, and the days flit by in which a coalition of the minority factions seems possible, and No vember steadily approaches. There is not a shad w of doubt that, were the election to be held to-morrow, Lincoln would carry every Free State but California, and not improbably her also; while his friends would make a good fight for some of the Slave States. It is very clear to his distracted adversaries that something must be done: but

Es President Frank Pier:e has been called in to the patient in this desperate extremity; and his diagnosis of the case, addressed to Ben. F. Hallett, is published in The Boston Post. He is clear that it is a case of compound fracture and very dangerous-in fact, he seems to perceive but a six gle ray of hope. He does not even name Douglas, whom he evidently segards with no favor: would be exceedingly gratified "if our friends in " all secions of the land would unite earnes ly " and cordially in the support of Mr. Breck nridge "and Gen. Line:" but then they won't; and what's the use is wishing? Finally, with respects to Col. Greene, and a remark that he will be in Boston soon, and can talk more freely and satis-

factorisy than he sees fit to write, he says: "I am not without hope that the sterling Democracy of the Reystone State will be able unitedly to support the electoral ticket siready nominated by them, without regard to the prefer-ence of the individual nominees, but with a satisfactory under-stancing as to the manner in which the vote of the State shall, to estain confidences he can and that their executions. in certain confingencies, be cast; and that their example may be relieved by other States, and thus, something like unanimity by yet secured. Should a policy like this, at once conciliatory ampust, be pursued, we may well be animated by fresh hope and confidence."

-It is very clear that the General sees just how this broil should be settled, and w nders that others are not equally verspicacious. Run a Democratic ticket in every State, unpledged to any particular candidates, and let ail good Democrats go it bli d." Then, since all the electors thus chosen could evidently not be induced to vote for either Doug as or Breckinridge, it is obvious that they must vote for some third person. And suppose the name of that third person should be Franklin Pierce, what of it? He has been thrust into the "imminent, deadly breach" to save the Democracy ere now, and he will not refuse to be thus sacrifi ed again. Here is the yawning chas n, and here is Curtius: let the Democracy never des pair ner faint, but ery mightily to him, and be will not hesitate to rush to the rescue.

PHILLIPS versus LINCOLN.

In THE TRIBUNE of the 4th inst. we con mented upon an a tiele in The Boston Liberator by Mr. Wendell Phillips. On one point, and one only it seems, we did Mr. Philips injustice. We sug cested hat his gross misrepresentation of Mr. Lin coli was committed through carelessness. Wewermistaken. It was done deliberately, and in las week's Liberator is deliberately defeuded. H does more than defend it. In his first article, th purpose was "to gibbet a Northern hound," by epresenting Mr. Lincoln as seeking the reconsid ation of a vote to abolish the slave-trade in th District of Columbia, that he might introduce bill, the sale object of which, Mr. Phillips would have his readers infer, was to enact a Fugitive Sinve law to the District. We showed how unfounded and calumnious this charge was, by apsealing to the record, whereby it seems that Mr. Lincoln made no request of the House to reconsider its vote, but, on the contrary, told them that if the vote were reconsidered he should attempt to etroduce a bill which would not only abolish the slave-trace in the District, but Slavery itself. This main purpose of the bid Mr. Phillips is compelled to recognize, now that attention is called to it. He offers no apology, however, nor explanation, for having at first concealed the fact, but justines hunself to abjecting to the bill itself as "no credit to any man, being one of the poorest and most confused specimens of Pro-Slavery compromise.

We beg leave to submit that is not the question. We cannot permit Mr. Paillips to shift the issue in this facile way. Let us keep to the point. The charge was that Mr. Lincoln attempted to restore the seave-trade to the District, and to pen it to slave-burting without qualification. The set is that he did not do the first at all, and he evidently proposed the second only as a concession n a scheme of ridding the District of both slavetrade and Slavery. Now, whether his scheme was s good one or not, is not the point in discussion. We know very well that Mr. Lincoln is not an Abolitionist of the Garrisonian school; nobody pretends it. Nor is it his character that is in issue; but it is Mr. Phillips's.

Though the first article surprised us much, the second surprises us more. Mr. Phillips i reckless is mi-representation. The bill, he says, provides that United States officials, coming from he South, may bring their slaves into the District. True. But he adds : "Such persons are to be al-· lowed to bold them there forezer." What says the bill? Officers of the Government "coming into said District on public business, and remaining only so long as may be reasonably necessary for that object," shall have this privilege. Again: "All "children born after 1850 were to be free some time or other; it is not stated when," says Mr. Phillips. What says the bill ! "Tust all children born of slave motters, within said District, on or after the first day of January, in the year of our Lardone thousand eight hunared and fifty, shall be free.' And it is further provided that these children shall be held as apprentices, supported and educated by the owners of their mothers for a term of years, which was left blank, to be filled of curse when the bill came up for consideration, who they were to be "entirely free." Mr. I bill pa! Mr. Phillips!

But we do not choose to be drawn away rom the main point by a discussion of the bill. Whether it was good, or whether it was bad, is tothing to this present controversy. The point is simply whether Mr. Lincoln did a certain thing for They tack bell, but work for Dosglas.

assert; or whether he did quite another thing with quite another purpose, as Mr. Phillips avers. Beside the record. we have another invaluable witpess-Mr. Phillips h meelf-who has no other justification to offer for suppressing the truth than the fact that he considered it disc editable to Mr. Lincoln. Nobedy would expect a bill drawn up by that gentleman touching Slavery in the District to be satisfactory to Mr. Phillips. But Mr. Phillips does an irreparable injury to the cause he represents when he so forgets bimself as to resort to a co: cealment of facts for the propagation of a slander. It may be very wicked in Mr. Liucoln, or any other Republican, to concede for the District of Columbia the same constitutional right for the rendition of fugitives that belongs to all the States of the Union. But a gratu-tous concession of that privilege, and its concession for the sake of abolishing Slavery itself in the District are two things so widely different in spirit and purpose that it is as impossible to misconceive them as it is discreditable to misrepresent them. "I was a man." we remember Mr. Phillips saying in one of his eloquent orations-" I was a man before I was an Aboutionist." We begleave to remind him of it. The cause of Aboltion can never justify him in doing an unmanly thing.

INDIANA OCTOBER ELECTION.

The October Election in Indiana is more in portant than any which has ever occurred in that State. A Governor, Lieut.-Governor, a Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of State, and other State officers, with members of Congress and a Legislature, are to be elected. Upon the Legislature will rest the duty of electing a United States Senator, and of districting the State for Con gressional and Legislative purposes. Anxious that it may be carried by the Republicans, we take the liberty of saying a few words to our friends of that

We believe that a majority of the voters of Indiana are tired of Democratic misrule, and are ready to shake it off, if properly aroused to action It is true the Democracy are divided as never before, and a victory over them would seem of easy accomplishment; but herem is the danger. Al though as to the candidates for the Presidency thu division exists and cannot be reconciled, an effort is making to unite on the State ticket, and on Members of Congress and the Legislature. As strarge as it may seem, it is urged that the friends of Breckieridge should support Mr. Headricks for Gevernor, while that gentleman was so ardent in the support of Douglas as to go to Baitimore to aid his nomination! Inconsistent as this may be, it is possible that, to a great extent, it may be carried out.

It is not safe for our Republican friends to rely too much on the divisions and consequent weakness of our opponents. Their efforts should be as earnest and as energetic as though no such reason for that weakness ex sted. The Republican cause needs but to be placed in

ts proper light before the people to secure their pproval. This should be done by the distribution or newspapers and documents, and by public speaking. More can be done by solding meetings in very school district than by spending time and money in getting up large Count, Conventions for display. Pe ple go to school district or township meetings to be informed; but, when they go to County Mass meetings, it is but to increase the number, which gets up a rivalry between parties, and does not result in any permanent good.

The complete organization of every township in se State will secure a Republican triumph. May we not ask that no time be lost in oringing about such an o ganization? Now is the time to work. More can now be done in one day tuan in weeks bereefter. Succeed now, and lodious in all uture time, will be numbered among the Republican States, where she long since ought to have been.

When will the Hor. W. Hunt's State Commitee of thurty-two besemble to deck votes of their party shall be given to Breckinridge or to Douglas? As soon as they arrive at a d-ciin on that point, we hope they will abandon the pretense of supporting Bell, and tell the truth at ast. Before coming to that extremity, however, et Mr. Hunt have our more chance of repeating his tamous speech on sectionalism. That speech has served his turn for five or six years or more, and has been derivered on all sorts of occasions; it is a well-tried and faithful speech, and ought not o betbrown aside with precipitation.

A new candidate for the Breckinridge nominaton or Congress has appeared to the Westchester District, in the person of Mr. W. W. Woodworth. We trust he may not get the nomination, and that may be bestowed on Gen GEORGE P. MORRIS. to beat an ebscure person like Wo dworth would e no great giery for the Republicans; while to le est the author of "Woodman Spare that Tree," on account of his political heresies, would be a munich inde d.

The Herald gives the tollowing correct list of the entlemen who were present at Mr. Watts Shernah's the other night, for the purpose of reconciling be bostile factions of the late Democratic party: " John A. Dix, Watts Sherman, Elijsh F. Purdy, Gouverneur ewin Croswell, James T. Stady, John Van Buren, Desn Rich mond, Carvett Comotock, S. L. M. Barlow, Charles O'Conor, Gerard Builcek, Alonzo C. Palge, John Stryker."

It is understood that Mr. James Brooks was there is a representative of the Douglas faction.

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio has ontified he Republicans of the District he formerly repreented in Congress that he shall not soleit their offreges this Fall. Reason assigned-he doesn't like the anti-K ow Nothing plank in the Chicago Platform. The real reason is like unto Jack's for refus. ing to cat his supper-he couldn't get any.

Last year The Express was eloquent on "smashi g the machines. ' This year it is silent on that subject. The reason is that it has now got a little machine of its own, a sort of Bell-Douglas mahere, that looks one way and goes the other. But we fear that this ingenious contrivance will be en asked by the people. J. B., beware!

Pure Patriots: J. Brooks, W. Hunt and W. Duer. They are supporting Douglas and Johnson. while p etending to be for Bell and Everett; but as there is no chance of their making anything by the humber, nobody can deny that they are pure and disinterested patriots.

The Union Guard is a B-Il campaign paper just started at Washington. It seems to be for Beil in earnest-to run, not sell. Will it please keep a sharp look-out for its professed allies in this State?

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, JULY 17, 1860. - Special Disputch to The N. T. Tribuca
THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The Postmaster-General has lesued an order de. claring the streets of New-York and Philadelphia to be post-routes. His intention is to take exclusive possession of the business of delivering letters, which has hi herto been profitably shared by the private express companies. They successfully comed with the regular carriers, by charging one cept instead of two. As the recent law fixes the carriers' maximum at one cent, and applies to dros as well as mailed letters, Mr. Hoft thinks the system cannot be well conducted without excluding the express companies. Hence this order, which will take effect from the 1st of August.

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Bigler and other managers are here, en-

deavoring to patch up a bargain and truce for Pennsylvania at the State election, and then, if possible, to combine forces afterward. They distinetly claim that Mr. Foster, Democratic casdidate for Governor, is opposed to Mr. Douglas, but is advised against avowing a preference for Mr. Breckin idge at present. The game of these managers is to concentrate the support of both wings upon him, and then to claim his vote as an exhibition of Mr. Breckinridge's strength in Pengsylvania. This was the design of the State Committee, in proposing a pledge, when the Administration had already secured a majority of the Eicetors nominated at Rending. If the Douglas men don't want to be cheated, they had better interrogate Mr. Foster as to his position b-tween the two candidates. Thus far, he has apparently favored both, as occasion required.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. PLOYD.

Mr. Floyd went to Virginia this afternoon, having leisure on hand, as the chief business of the War D-partment in making contracts, was cut of by Jefferson Davis's sharp amendment prohibitiog all purchases of patented articles, not specially antherezed and appropriated or by Congress. The rev. lver and carbine men bave a very poor opinion of this leg slation, and so have some of their confederates inside.

THE STEAMER PAWNEE.

The Pawnee is not considered a failure at the Navy Depar meet, but the report of he office a who made the trial trip is unfavorable to the expectation raised. She was constructed in the Navy-Yard at Philadelphia, at er a design furnished by Mr. Grdfith, who is not a regu arnaval constructor. Mesers. Renny, Neaffie & Co., peculiar pets of the De partment, obtained the contract for building toe engines, and contracted to attain a certain maximum of speed, receiving additional compensation for what they could get over a given number of knote per bour. On the experimental trip some of the brass work mel ed, and they have asked leave to replace it. Mr. Toucey still believes the ship will turn out well, as he ought to do, having taken the res, ensibility; but his confidence is not spared by scientific officer -.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Caper, Postmaster of Boston, is here, seekng an order from he President autoorizing the proposed removal of his office from State to Sunmer street. Mr. fight thinks he had no right to issue the recent notice of such a change without first asking the consent of the Department.

THE MEDITERRANEAN EQUALITON. There is now but one vessel of war in the Mediterranean, at a time, of all others when a full peace o mpiement is necessary, owing to the sayolutionary condition of Italy, and the hazards to which American citizens are necessarily expend. is slow work at the Norfolk Navy Yard, where equipment and repairs cost more than at any other, with less promptitude and satisfaction.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER TRIP.

The Preside thes abandoned his annual trip to Bedvord this Sommer, onding the a litude at Soldier's Home more congental to his techngs and those of the people.

THE PARDINIAN MISSION. The mission at Turin will not be raised for the

benefit of Mr. Daniel, the present incumbent, whom Mr. Bu hanan tears to supersede, though buildent cause has been given for his removal. The expres ion of sympathy intended by Congress in that act is, therefore, nullified by the Executive.

Washington, Taleday July 17, 1860.

A copy of the British Order in Council relative to
the war against China, though dived early in March
hav, he just been officially communicates to the State
Lengthur. A notice to the same effect has also been received

A notice to the same effect has also been received from the French Government, from which it app as that Virt ris and Napoleon intered and desire to act carring the toethities in strict conformity with the decaption of the European Congress as Paris, April, 1856, respecting marieme rights. They undertake to extend the declaration that the fig of a neutral power chall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contrabated of sur, to all powers which may be mentral in the bottleres.

in the ho phries.

The resolutions of the National Democratic V latters of New York, ado, this Procedent Bu have speech at the Breckinging stiffestion meeting as a speech at the Breckinridge attification meeting as a corporate of their own views, were presented to the projected by ty Issae Lewrence, e.g., assected educ for the Donocretic Quarterly Review. To day the Predent acknowledged their reception by better, in which the beyond a grateful expression of him thanks, speech the pureless of the last of a race of men who has been the pureless of the Constitution and the Uniternates that the sacred duty of such guardianables descerted to a new generation, and that the cyling of perpetuation he Union resis in the observational of all constitutional objections.

Messay. Taylor, of Louisiana, Pogh, of Obio, all flust, of Arkansas, in behalf of the Donogram National Executive Committee, have used to the Donogram of the United States at ad Jess of explanation of the Course. They declare as the universal acquiment

of the United States an ad less of explanation if coursel. They declare as the universal assuments the supporters of Douglas and Johnson, hat no caprennies who ever is admissible; that hey has a missible proposition in far a joint electron of such respection neignantly, whenever and wherever mode. "I' they say, "we have any friends in any State, of the call a State Convertion at once a d nonarto all Electral ticket, pedged to the exclusive say soro! Dougles and Jonaton. We can arrive in not income. Longis and Johnson. We can agree to not ing ex-lecture to acknowl dge the right of a factions misself to di tate their two terms of cooperation; to some them to violate the solemn professions of the Des-crate party, and tample ender to thou Democrate usegrs, would be to disband the National organiza-

The Light Infan ry Battalion of Washington and

Renomination of John Sherman. The Republicans of the XIIIta District of Oais-have renominated John Sucreman for Congress by ac-

A Negro Boy Mi sing.

NEWARE, Toesday, July 17, 1860.

A negro bey, il years of age, belonging to an accompanying Mr. Luther Roll of Anguera Ga., temperarily sejement as the Cry Hot-I in this city, myricitus y disappe red about 1 o clock to-day, while the family were at dioner. It is a pp. sed that he has been smuggled away by Abolitionsis. The jundent as managing come excitonents.

has thused some excitement.